

Routes to tour in Germany

The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there — to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goer with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.

- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



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Europe urged to step into Chad crisis

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Brussels, 21 August 1983
by second year - No. 1096 - By air

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■ FINANCE

Inflexibility blamed for East Bloc's economic crisis

One of the reasons for economic crisis in the East Bloc is that the system is not able to make fundamental reforms. Neither is it able to work out a strategy to cope, says Professor Seiffert. That sets the tone for the book. He offers not a glimmer of hope for the East Bloc economics. Nor for the people affected by them.

He says the reforms are needed to change the inefficiency of the central planning system and to create a flexibility able to deal with variations in world market conditions.

A Kiel university professor, Seiffert is more familiar than most Westerners with the ideas, plans, hopes and problems in Comecon's executive suites.

He was a legal adviser to Comecon from 1969 to 1977 and met many of its top brass. As a frequent visitor to Comecon headquarters in Moscow, he had plenty of opportunity to discuss their problems.

His years in Moscow also gave him a first hand view of the limitations of the organisation and the roots of its crisis. He sees the root of the troubles in the inefficiency of the central planning system that would need fundamental reforms to bring about and lastingly ensure prosperity and be able to flexibly cope with impulses and setbacks resulting from world market conditions.

An absolute must if the crisis is to be overcome is to introduce reforms that would change the system, he says.

Professor Seiffert puts his finger on the core of the problem: "The system's inability to introduce fundamental reforms is one of the reasons for the crisis and the lack of a strategy with which to overcome it."

Incidentally, doubts as to the viability of the socialist economic system have been voiced in the GDR with different degrees of clarity for years, among others by Professor Fritz Behrens...

A member of the Academy of Science in East Berlin, Behrens was rumoured to be the "actual father of the new economic system" which seemed promising but was dropped by Erich Honecker.

As far back as 1966, Professor Behrens wrote: "In view of the rising level of production and a growing variety of needs, the effectiveness of centrally controlled administrative methods is no longer sufficient. More effectiveness should now be achieved by a meaningful blend of central and decentralised management..."

Such a policy, he says, can only lead to political systems dictated by the Communist Party.

He shocks the reader with his call on the West to operate on the assumption that the basic conflict of the two systems is irreconcilable.

The author stresses, however, that maintaining one's own position does not mean "forgoing a change in the general political and social status quo."

As he sees it, the West's policy towards the Comecon states must strive to bring about such a change with peaceful means and within the framework of international law. The general direction of the drive must be "towards a lasting peace in Europe by progressing beyond détente as a mere containment of the basic conflict."

Professor Seiffert: "This also includes overcoming the division of Germany."

His opening chapter, entitled "A West German in Comecon," reads like a thriller.

He describes the establishment of Comecon as "Stalin's answer to the

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THE ENVIRONMENT

Earth's temperature set to rise, and human beings will be to blame

Global mean temperature on the surface of the Earth will increase by about two degrees centigrade in the next 40 years, says Bonn climatologist Hermann Flohn.

Writing in *Geographische Rundschau* on the basis of what was known at the end of 1982, he says the estimated increase will be due to gases released into the atmosphere by virtue of human activities.

About seven tenths of a degree will be due to the higher carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere.

A further six tenths will be due to nitrogen fertiliser, the end-product of which is nitrous oxide, or laughing gas.

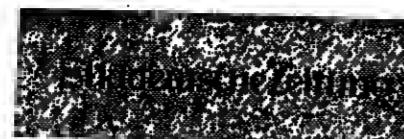
The third major factor will be a higher level of water evaporation, accounting for a temperature increase of 0.4 degrees.

Combustion of fossil fuels currently releases 5.3 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, and the output is increasing by 2.2 per cent per annum.

Destruction of the tropical rain forest at a rate of 160,000 square km per year adds a further two to four gigatonnes annually.

According to the most reliable estimates the atmosphere absorbs about 55 per cent of carbon dioxide and the seas the remaining 45 per cent.

The carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere has increased from 290 parts



per million in 1900 to over 340 parts per million at the beginning of this year.

It is currently increasing at a rate of 1.2 parts per million a year.

The less biomass there is, the less carbon from the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is absorbed by plants and the faster the carbon dioxide count increases.

In Central Europe, and arguably in North America, forest growth is steadily declining. It is certainly declining rapidly in German woods and forests.

The estimates do not take into account the increase in carbon dioxide that is likely to result from the demise of trees and forests.

Deep-sea drilling has shown that about 120,000 years ago, in the interglacial period, the temperatures were warmer than at any time in the past 700,000 years.

In those days the mean annual temperature was two to two and a half degrees higher than it is today.

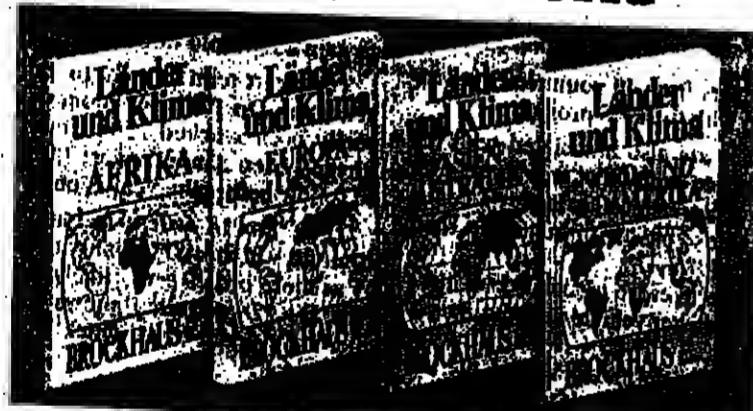
Lions, mastodons and hippo flourished in southern England. Their bones have also been found in gravel pits near Worms on the Rhine.

Even if the emphasis were to be on promoting atomic energy the result would be a heavy consumption of fossil fuels.

Energy saving, especially electric power, is likely to have a positive effect on the carbon dioxide problem, Flohn claims.

This aspect was covered exhaustively

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in *at-a-glance* tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshining, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available: North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80; Africa, 130 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus

F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden

Martin Urban
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1983)

21 August 1983
1096 - 21 August 1983

The remarkable properties of Cul-de-sac, Sackgasse, strada chiusa: exit the neem tree

The neem tree, an important member of the mahogany family, that grows widely in Africa and South America, was first introduced to Slawomir Krawczuk, Dom Literaturow, near Kreuztal, Federal Republic of Germany, was a promising prospect for the country.

"We are burning up in 200 to 300 years the fossil fuels nature, in the shape of photosynthesis, took 400 million years to produce," Flohn writes.

What consequences will a mean temperature increase of two degrees by the year 2020 have?

In the early Middle Ages, about the year 1000, when the Vikings colonised southern Greenland, the entire region must have been ice-free.

In those days the mean annual temperature was one degree higher than it is today.

Deep-sea drilling has shown that about 120,000 years ago, in the interglacial period, the temperatures were warmer than at any time in the past 700,000 years.

In those days the mean annual temperature was two to two and a half degrees higher than it is today.

Small wonder the neem tree has been the subject of international conferences held by the University of Cologne's department of phytopathology and the Bonn government agency for technical cooperation with the World.

Professor Heinz Schmitz, in the Giessen University, is what is so important about the insecticides in developing countries in particular.

According to extremely accurate WHO estimates there are 100 fatalities a year in Third World countries due to misuse of chemical insecticides. And that's it.

The house is now far too small: A building costing DM 2m is under construction. The college is run on a budget of DM 300,000.

Two thirds of the costs are met by small farmers in the Rhine-Westphalia, the remainder from donations.

It must control as many pests as possible yet be harmless for other warm-blooded animals.

It was shown in 1972 that a new active agent in neem seed powder from shedding their skin or development in other ways.

The idea of a European translators' college was born about 10 years ago at Eichstätt, held in November by German translators.

Professor Schmitz, in the International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Philippines, is the prime and persistent campaigner.

He notes with amazement that it seems not only to extract enemies not only from rice and pests; it can even enhance crop yields.

Elmar Tophoven, the translator of *Beckett*, Claude Simon and others into German, was the prime and persistent campaigner.

First thought in terms of the Toledo School, a translator's college that existed over 700 years ago. Why should an institution only be possible in the Middle Ages?

This was partly due to the substances temporarily, declining day at Mühlenstrasse 10 in fields when they are under water.

The algae that these little creatures flourished according to them they died they produced chitin, which functioned as a fertilizer for rice plants.

So it is hardly surprising that the results took three years. The result is a library atmosphere with a difference.



So the translation in this instance succeeded in underpinning the atmosphere of the original novel.

Elmar Tophoven is one of the most important contemporary translators into German, partly because he has spent years trying not only to present his own work but also to show how his has set about it.

His aim is to make the art of translation teachable. As the leading spirit of the college he is keen to set standards of translation ever higher.

"At present," he says, "the lessons to be learnt from a translation are learnt by young linguists who compare it with the original."

Another is to document work and to set up a library of translations, which is, incidentally, an idea dating back to Goethe.

When Goethe was sent the first translation of his *Hermann und Dorothea* into a foreign language he read it immediately and said it ought to be put alongside the original as being equal in quality.

Translators at Straelen have, for instance, checked each other's work. They read Thomas Mann's *Magic Mountain* in a foreign language and said it ought to be put alongside the original as being equal in quality.

These points, he says, should be collected and filed in an electronic German-English, German-French or German-Spanish dictionary.

Straelen already has a newly-installed computer capable of doing the donkey work.

If everything works, and it surely will, the translators' college is bound to emerge as a major venue for literary debate.

Translators read books very closely. When Tophoven was translating Beckett's *Compagnie* into German (and a commentary to go with it) he noticed that the French translator as *Henri le Bleu*.

The English translator was found to have gone one step better and referred to the Blue Peter. The verb "to Peter" is clearly appropriate, while the Blue Peter is a flag is flown by ships that sail out to sea and may never return.

Beckett writes his original work in English and then translates it into

French. The French version was very freely and imaginatively translated in certain sections.

Tophoven felt encouraged not to stick too closely to the literal text but to try and find German phrases that were more in keeping with what Beckett had to say.

The translators' next aim, he says, is to set up a round-the-clock telephone service.

If someone in Bavaria is translating a book from the Spanish and comes across a phrase he is not familiar with he will then be able to ring Straelen and ask.

So all probability Straelen will know the answer. Its reference library and dictionary section are so comprehensive that they are probably already better than most university libraries.

There is virtually day-by-day proof that the word has got around. Many of the problems with which foreign translators confront Straelen are problems that only German translators can readily solve.

A curly one

An American who was translating theoretical work by Friedrich Schiller, for instance, rang to ask why some passages were italicised.

He failed to see why. In his view there were so many much more important comments that were not in italics. What was the point?

His problem was soon solved: italicised passages in Schiller's theoretical writings are not set in italics to emphasise their content.

The purpose is to emphasise pronunciation. When these words are accented, Schiller's will be seen to have been a Swabian accent.

That is a point that is unlikely to occur so readily to anyone who doesn't come from southern Germany. But Klaus Birkenhauer comes from down south and was able to offer a ready explanation.

Christian Lüdke
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1983)

authorities are strict and language barriers or paper shortages prevent prompt delivery.

The details are outlined by Lioba Bettin, 34, the new deputy director, a Munich librarian.

There is a gigantic underground warehouse of books beneath the linden tree and the apple trees in the castle courtyard.

About 50,000 children's books of historic interest are kept in fireproof, waterproof quarters.

Over 300,000 volumes are stored in accordance with the latest techniques, including the four fifths of the 50,000 volumes of secondary literature that are not immediately available on demand.

The library was set up after the Second World War to promote peace and international understanding.

Frau Bettin and her boss, Andreas Bode, 40, who comes from Leipzig, have yet to put in serious public relations work for their new home.

But there are already 300 applications by children and young people to borrow books. Books based on books are to be shown once a month; the first was Erich Kästner's *Konfettiz der Tiere*.

There are also plans for language courses, exhibitions and readings.

(dpa)
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1983)

Books nestle happily where pigs and sheep once mucked around

The International Young People's Library has moved to new quarters on the outskirts of Munich, surrounded by small lakes in a neat and friendly landscape.

It spent over 30 years in Schwabing, in cramped city-centre accommodation.

The library, which is the only one of its kind in the world, now has 10 times as much room.

It is housed in Schloss Blutenburg, a historic monument renovated for DM 20m and fitted out with the latest in library facilities.

The 400,000 books in 120 languages are looked after by a fresh team of librarians in what used to be a dual hunting lodge and moated castle.

The castle needed thorough restoration. It used to be a convent but was last used to house pigs and sheep by a local farmer.

A group of Dutch translators will be working on a new project. Transla-

tion under the historic arches of the main reading room young readers can browse through a permanent shelf stock of 10,000 children's and young people's books in 10 languages.

The 10 languages include Serbo-Croat and Japanese.

In the peace and quiet of tower and turrets that are reached via the court-yards students, teachers, librarians, publishers and research scholars can delve deeper.

They have access to the lending facility for international specialist literature comprising 10,000 volumes and 240 periodicals.

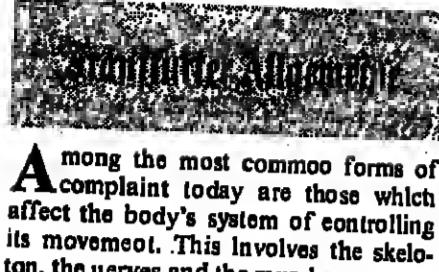
The library is a Unesco-associated project launched in 1948 by a Stuttgart woman, Jella Lepman.

Annual additions total 15,000 books, traditionally supplied free of charge by publishers all over the world.

Difficulties arise only when the countries concerned are poor, the customs

■ MEDICINE

Treating spine complaints gets to root of other problems



Among the most common forms of complaint today are those which affect the body's system of controlling its movement. This involves the skeleton, the nerves and the muscles.

Most of the problems stem from the spine column. Sixty per cent of women and 80 per cent of men over 50 have degenerative changes in the spine, according to Professor Herbert Juogmanns, a pioneer in spinal research.

But he says that this degeneration alone does not always cause problems, especially if the muscle system surrounding the spine is strong enough to support it.

There could, however, be disorders of the complicated vertebrae system without symptoms.

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the muscular skeletal system is the specialised field of "manual medicine" or "chiropractic".

Both terms are derived from the word "hand" (one in Latin, one in Greek). The reason for this is that functional changes of the skin, muscles and joints can usually only be discovered through a painstaking manual examination. Frequently, the complaint can be alleviated or cured through manipulation.

Chiropractic manipulation has been in use for thousands of years. But until recently modern European medicine left this field to non-medical specialists, chiropractors.

In America, a variant of this manual medicine, osteopathy, has gained academic recognition, and the Doctor of Osteopathy degree equals a general medical degree. This was pointed out by Professor Friedrich Loew at the recent 7th Interdisciplinary Forum of the German Medical Association in Cologne.

Loew urged that this neglected medical discipline be given more emphasis in medical training in this country.

German chiropractors now receive their training in practical courses organised by the German Society for Manual Medicine in Neutrauburg and Hamm. Only four German medical schools teach manual medicine.

Doctors who have passed several of these courses can become members of the Society and, following a final examination, add the word "Chiropractor" to their nameplate.

Patients should know about this before they consult a chiropractor because manual medicine was with some reason looked at with suspicion for a long time.

Conventional medicine left chiropractic to outsiders, primarily people without a medical degree who knew how to manipulate but frequently used this practice where it was not called for and could therefore be harmful.

Chiropractors today keep within their limitations, E. Schwarz, president of the Swiss Medical Society for Manual Medicine, told a German Medical Association Congress in Montecatini Terme recently.

Even so, there were doctors who manipulated the spine column without having the experience. They had simply learned a few grips and positions.

Many national health organisations provided lists of doctors qualified to carry out manual examinations and treatment, the nerves and the muscles.

But some of these lists, such as the one in Berlin, are compiled from information provided by national health doctors, criticised Berlin orthopaedic specialist Karl-Helmut Drogula, president of the German Society for Manual Medicine. They did not take into account whether the person listed was actually a trained chiropractor.

A chiropractor with a sound knowledge of the necessary techniques who uses manipulation only where it is really called for can provide relief for a great many pain-ridden patients.

A Swiss survey of internists shows that about 30 per cent of their patients could profit from manual medicine. The percentage is likely to be even higher for general practitioners or orthopaedists, said Schwarz.

Disorders due to a blockage between vertebrae are particularly suitable for chiropractic treatment.

This type of blockage, which is functional rather than anatomic, restricts a joint's normal scope of movement. Appropriate manipulation can restore this movement and rid the patient of pain.

In some cases, all complaints can be removed with a simple twist resulting in an audible click. A case in point is lumbago, a painful condition involving the lumbar muscles.

But such instant successes are the exception rather than the rule, Schwarz told the congress that manipulation or

the soft technique of osteopathic mobilisation must be only part of a comprehensive individual therapy plan. Dr Drogula also stressed the interplay of manual medicine and other therapeutic measures and warned against using chiropractics only. A surprisingly large number of disorders can be treated by manipulation provided this warning is heeded. Some types of headaches, dizziness, shoulder and arm pains and cricks in the neck are disorders of the neck section of the spinal column.

Hip pains need not necessarily come from disorders of the hip joint. They can also be due to problems with one of the lower vertebrae.

Lumbago and sciatica can also be treated by manual manipulation, though not always successfully.

Dr Drogula stressed that certain types of muscle pain in the spinal column region are not always due to blocked vertebrae but that the causality can also be reversed.

In such cases, it is useless to treat the blockage. What must be done is to treat the muscle instead.

It

is surprising like Konrad Adenauer and still be just what many people learn. Add a few characteristics of Schmidt and there would probably be an overwhelming majority in the politicians Adenauer and Schmidt. It is roses we are talking about the deep red Konrad Adenauer yellow Helmut Schmidt. Some rose varieties could indeed be called for and both were on show at the national rose-growers' congress in Baden.

teas, and the gracious way in which the solitary bloom withered and faded was felt to hold forth great promise.

Even so, fewer orders have been placed for Helmut Schmidt since his namesake was replaced as Bonn Chancellor by Helmut Kohl.

That may have been a reason why rose-breeders were none too upset that neither Herr Kohl nor President Carter had accepted the invitation to attend the congress.

If either had, they would have been duty bound to name a new variety of rose after him, and who knows how long a politician's name will continue to match the congress.

Over 1,000 rose-lovers from 25 countries were in Baden-Baden, which boasts Germany's only garden exhibiting new varieties of rose, to award the medals.

Delegates of national associations of rose-growers were in attendance. So were rose-lovers from among the general public.

One was a member of the Belgian nobility. She has roses 280 years old growing in the garden of her chateau and was taught to love roses from an early age.

There was a lady from Northern Ireland who bought an old house and began to look for period roses to match her home. She went on to become a research scholar closed up on the roses of antiquity.

Then there was the retired local authority director of horticulture and the collector of rose pictures from South Africa.

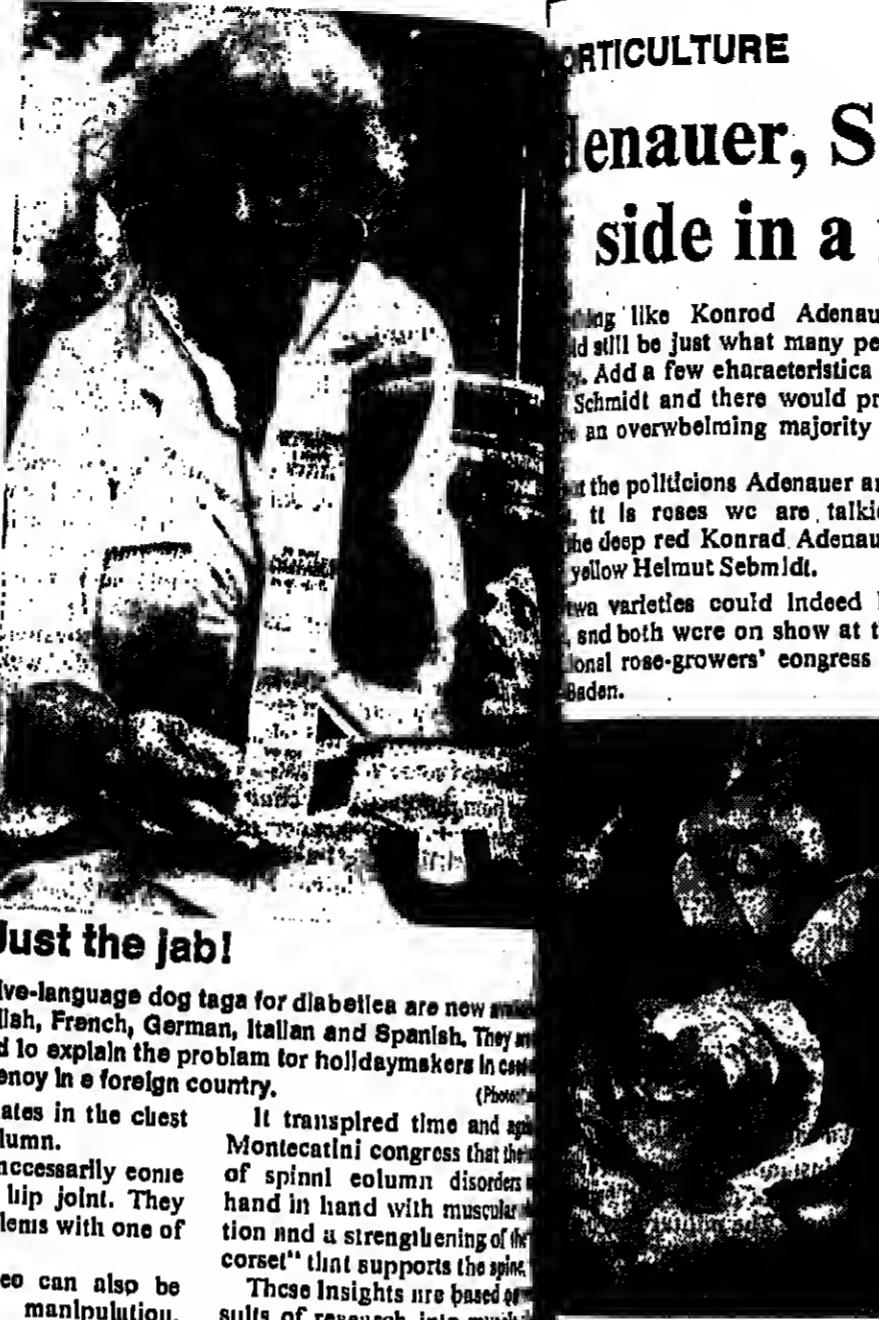
They are the sort of people who tour the rose gardens of the world in much the same way as others visit concert or race meetings.

It looks like the handwork of a skill

ARTICULATURE

Adenauer, Schmidt, side by side in a rose garden

DIE ZEIT



Five-language dog tag for diabetics are now available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. They are designed to explain the problem for holidaymakers in case of emergency in a foreign country.

It transpired time and again at the Montecatini congress that the study of spinal column disorders goes hand in hand with muscular function and a strengthening of the "corset" that supports the spine.

These insights are based on the results of research into musculoskeletal diseases, especially the work of Dr Junda (Prague).

According to this research, it is important to prevent muscular tension and a strengthening of the corset that supports the spine.

These insights are based on the results of research into musculoskeletal diseases, especially the work of Dr Junda (Prague).

These were scenes of conversation at

Bad No. 42, where members of the jury were scrutinising Julius, a new variety in a colour variously described as copper, old rose and parchment.

It looks like the handwork of a skill



The Spanish Garden at the Munich exhibition.

(Photo: dpa)

Seven million visit garden show in Munich

Over seven million people have seen the Muinch horticultural show since it opened at the end of April. One reason is that IGA '83, to use its German initials, provides information as well as pleasure.

There are, for instance, the leaflets issued by the Horticultural Association. They are full of information about plants and groups of plants.

They go into the principles of gardening and how to lay a garden out, planting and tending a garden, and special kinds of garden and plant-growing.

The leaflets convey so much information that they are almost a substitute for a gardening manual.

With all the facts they list at your command you can go on to take a closer look at over 20 gardens laid out to cover special topics.

Many an IGA visitor has camera and notebook at the ready to pin-point details of interest, but the leaflets outline many items of more generally valid advice.

The smaller the garden, the less it needs a lawn. Bushes and herbaceous borders are expensive but need less care and attention.

A pebble bed dotted with bushes and ornamental grass, neither of which require much water, or a few beds either at ground level or slightly elevated by means of cornerstones will give a garden ample green.

So, for that matter, will a few shrubs and creepers.

The many ways in which water can be used in gardens have always been eye-catchers at horticultural shows. Much is no exception.

Other ideas include front gardens, which are often the Cinderella of private homes, as are the gardens of terraced houses.

Since they lack borders they are not the usual handkerchief pattern, but they are only effective if kept uniformly neat and matching.

There are lightweight roof gardens in which to keep pot plants during the winter. An alternative is trough gardens, also for the roof but designed for water plants.

Let them include pots for summer flowers, shrubs, vegetables and kitchen gardens, rose gardens with a Baroque look, Biedermeier gardens complete

Continued on page 14

Migraine study reveals links with stress and weather

vey involving 2,872 migraine sufferers, 80 per cent women.

Respondents carefully recorded their medical histories and noted anything they felt might have a bearing on their condition.

Fifty-six per cent had their first attack when they were young adults; 39 per cent in puberty. As a rule, children don't have migraine pains.

Thirty-six per cent said that their mothers and 10 per cent that their fathers also suffered from migraine.

This seems to prove that heredity plays an important role even though its influence was indicated in less than half of the cases.

In more than 80 per cent of the cases the attacks occur at home, mostly in the early morning or immediately on waking up. Few attacks occur during work. But more than half the sufferers must stop working during an attack (average duration 27 hours) and stay in bed in a darkened room.

Migraine is not only extremely painful but also costly to the economy because of lost working hours.

Gerhard Graf

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 31 August 1983)

Old hothouses get a new lease of life

To illustrate the importance of water for various environments and for humid zones will be shown side by side, with only narrow borders between them.

The new conservatories, designed by Constance architect Hermann Blomeier, are only a part of the rejuvenation Frankfurt's 115-year-old Palmengarten is currently undergoing.

Only a handful of the old hothouses are to continue in use as a green lecture theatre where groups of schoolchildren and adults will be able to learn more about exhibits.

Lectures and courses will be held and practical horticultural work taught by qualified staff to enable visitors to gain a deeper insight into plants that grow at the corners of the world or in botanical gardens for long journeys of this kind.

Individual plants are less than typical, widespread varieties grow at every street corner in their natural habitat.

Visitors are also to be able to see for themselves fruit trees and other crop

privileges. By 1986 the renovation is expected to have cost about DM50m.

Some DM24.2m have already been allocated by the council, and Herr Schöser is confident the rest will be approved too.

In his view the Palmengarten's function has changed from that of a showcase to a collection designed to ensure the survival of species.

In a special laboratory rare varieties of orchid are bred to prevent their extinction. The offspring are not only exchanged with other botanical gardens but also sent back to their countries of origin.

The Frankfurter orchid collection is already the largest in Europe. It has over 5,000 varieties and is continually being expanded.

Ever since plans for a new-look Palmengarten began in 1978 the planners have had trouble with a tennis club that has been housed in the ground for nearly 70 years.

It has influential members who have succeeded so far in stalling bids to have the club expelled to a less attractive location.

Instead of the tennis club there are plans to lay out gardens where the blind can smell and feel plants to their hearts' content.

(Die Welt, 2 August 1983)

The prickly issue of whether the armed forces should use women to maintain recruiting levels has been raised again.

The only woman in the Bundeswehr uniform at the moment are doctors. But Bonn is thinking of widening its scope because it expects a manpower shortage by the end of the decade.

Views on the issue are divided. Just before the Bundestag's summer recess MP Ursula Krone-Appuhn (CSU) urged Parliament to permit women to join the forces and undergo tough basic training.

Her SPD colleague Herta Däubler-Gmelin retorted sharply: "Under no circumstances." The idea was unthinkable.

The issue is so controversial that politicians have never really tackled it.

Former Defence Minister Hans Apel procrastinated by appointing a panel to assess the pros and cons. Manfred Wörner, the current Minister, does not seem to think much of panels, but he is quite happy to let a lot of lawyers spend a lot of time examining the Constitution for any possible scope that would allow women to serve in the forces.

Since the debate 15 years ago on the emergency laws, the Constitution has had an Article 12a. Section 4 of this article severely restricts the use of filling the ranks.

It states: "If, in case of a war, the need for civilian services in the fields of sanitation and medicine cannot be met by military installations and volunteers, women aged between 18 and 65 can be drafted into such services through legislation. They shall under no circumstances carry arms."

Any ideas Bonn might have on this issue must stay within the framework of Article 12a. It can therefore be taken for granted that:

- Only women who have volunteered can become soldiers;
- There can be no draft for women;
- Women can only serve in units where they will not be involved in armed combat.

Theoretically, it should of course be possible to amend the Constitution and introduce the draft for women. This would require a two-thirds Bundestag majority.

But no politicians, male or female, seriously consider this.

This makes it the more grotesque that leftist groups and members of the Peace Movement are "outraged" because, as they maintain, somebody urged a draft for women. This is totally unfounded.

But women are nevertheless no rarity in the Bundeswehr. There have been

Continued from page 13

Prizes were awarded. Julius won gold because it was an absolute novelty.

The trend in rose-growing is back to nature. Less interest is being shown in flowers the size of cauliflowers and in stems a metre long.

The small-flowered varieties resembling wild roses are in demand, especially in pastel shades. But the classic red rose will always be the most important.

Over the centuries as much significance has been attributed to the red rose for its popularity ever to wane.

Gisela Mehlmann
(Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

SOCIETY

Talk of putting women into uniform raises hackles

women doctors in uniform since 1975 (85 so far), their highest rank being colonel. But these women officers are not in combat units.

What do women themselves think of Bundeswehr service?

An opinion survey in the spring of 1982 showed that 71 per cent of women aged between 18 and 24 are in favour of it; 21 per cent would consider volunteering.

The figures show that women in the appropriate age group are interested in the Bundeswehr as an occupation. This reveals trends that long ago led to the opening up of the armed forces to women in other countries.

In the Western democracies, it was the drive for equality between the sexes that gained women access to the forces.

To the USA, the drive was aided by the fact that the humiliation of the Vietnamese defeat resulted in fewer volunteers. Later, the abolition of the draft forced the Administration to seek new ways of filling the ranks.

Women, along with negroes and other ethnic groups hoping to rise on the social scale, helped fill the gap. Today, just under 200,000 US soldiers are women: nine per cent of the armed forces.

The use of women in the forces of communist countries has other causes. This tradition dates back to the revolutionary struggle in which women also had to hold their own.

Part of the equality between the sexes in communist countries is the right of

women volunteers to serve in the armed forces.

In this country, it was the realisation that — as a result of the low birthrate following the introduction of the pill — there would be a shortage of recruits to fill the ranks that triggered the public debate on women in the Bundeswehr.

Naturally, many women react being regarded as stopgaps. This has helped fuel much political opposition to the still unclear plans of the Defence Ministry.

The so-called Long Term Commission under Hans Apel recommended that the shortfall of recruits be met by extending the basic service of a draftee and by opening some 30,000 Bundeswehr jobs to woman volunteers. The jobs were selected with the constitutional ban on armed service for women in mind.

A subsequent closer analysis pared down the number of these jobs.

Since women cannot become part of any mobilisation plan due to their volunteer status, the Defence Ministry's latest figures show that less than 1,500 women soldiers could become available to the Bundeswehr.

Moreover, women in barracks would in all likelihood revolutionise what is traditionally a men's world. The men would have to change their attitude and see their role in a different light.

This has been demonstrated by the experiences made in the US and other Western forces.

Hamburg police are beginning to use policewomen for a wide range of law-enforcement functions.

The city, one of the six States to use policewomen, has had women on the force since 1945, but their roles have been strictly limited.

Since 1980, 50 women have been enlisted as part of a pilot scheme to test them over a wide range of police work.

Last year, 37 policewomen serving in four hand-picked precincts were observed by a firm of psychological consultants, the *Unternehmens- und Behördenberatungs GmbH Forum Z*.

The women had a hard time: 40 per cent of the male officers interviewed by Forum Z opposed women as part of a patrol, saying that the work was too tough for them.

The police officers' view of their work is based on many of their own touch and go experiences and injuries in the line of duty.

But are these hard men not simply unwilling (or incapable) to solve conflicts without violence?

Women lack the physical strength needed to get tough, and may consider this a shortcoming, says Forum Z.

The study concludes that policewomen have a soothing effect in conflicts. This can have the effect of gaining time until other reinforcements arrive or the situation resolves itself.

Non-violent settlement takes time, however, and this is why 40 per cent of the male police reject them. But the public is in favour.

In trying to justify their male policemen keep insisting that they usually excuse what can happen to anybody" if it is to a man. This is the stereotype "typically female" if it happens to women.

Women are therefore under pressure to avoid mistakes. They are generally better performers, greater selectivity in hiring.

Of the 64 policewomen in 1980, 27 wore high school grades; in 1981, the ratio rose to 51 out of 64. In 1982 it was 20 out of 29.

But good intellectual qualities are useless for police work if there is anything to go by. Instead, Forum Z recommends that the intellectual standard of women should be adapted to the average male.

The reason: "A markedly higher intellectual standard of women is essential to their integration. The woman finds no challenge to her intellectual ability, and this leads to apathy and detachment from her colleagues — thus hampering their cooperation."

Forum Z therefore recommends the selective recruiting of women.

There is still much opposition. Women will have to overcome the discrimination of men with "equanimity, and this goes for the many derogatory remarks pinned on them by their male colleagues."

Gisela Mehlmann
(Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

What happens when a military truck fails to change a wheel?

The macho Defence Ministers never ask themselves this question. They are staff officers interested in maintaining the Bundeswehr.

What they do ask themselves is a court injunction preventing full technical equipment, took place.

In this country, it was the realisation that — as a result of the low birthrate following the introduction of the pill — there would be a shortage of recruits to fill the ranks that triggered the public debate on women in the Bundeswehr.

They also ask themselves if it would cost to equip bandits with sanitary facilities or arm them with rackets to prevent them from inventing these regulations.

Another thing that occupies them is how to spare the disciplinary problems they have in mixed units.

Female superiors have a prevailing over their male counterparts and promiscuously frequent them.

A 25-year-old man who survived a car accident but was mistaken for a seriously injured passenger of the same car paid for his own funeral.

After five days the man was regarded as out of action due to his hospital and funeral costs paid by the insurance of the women who caused the accident.

Booz court has ruled that he is entitled to 75 per cent of hospital and

expenses caused by the accident. The court of appeals agreed. The allegation was "indisputably true" and permissible.

Though the mechanics and gambling systems of these machines conformed to the letter of the regulations, they were contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law.

Meyer's study was prompted by an acquaintance whom one-armed bandits had turned into a compulsive gambler needing specialised treatment.

His work is supported by gamblers' self-help groups. Even so, he had to face endless court charges brought against him by manufacturers and operators.

In one instance, he was faced with a DM500,000 claim for damages.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 August 1983)

MODERN LIVING

Gambling industry accused of encouraging addiction

This passage was blacked by the original court decision.

Three hundred copies were published of Meyer's incomplete *Geldspielautomaten mit Gewinnmöglichkeit — Objekte pathologischen Glücksspiels?* (One-armed Bandits — Objects of Pathological Gambling?). Now it can be published in full.

Meyer, who wrote as far as Las Vegas to do research, sees the main danger in the new generation of gambling machines that enable the gambler to raise his possible winnings to up to DM200 by pressing a button.

It is this risk button that poses the greatest temptation and can lead to habitual gambling, says Meyer.

Three gardens on show in Munich have been particularly popular. The first is a plain, do-it-yourself garden with useful plants and room for children to play.

The second is designed for middle age with greater emphasis on leisure value and more expensive plants. The third is an easier-to-manage garden for older people.

Many other parts of the Münich show are full of information to sow the seeds of bright ideas. There is the Alpine meadow, the Alpine garden, the clover knot, the dahlia arena, the moorland garden, special gardens for the iris and the lily, a back-to-nature garden, a rose garden, shrubberies for sunlight, semi-darkness and shade, biotopes for water plants and the ecological garden.

There is so much to see if only one had time. The roses and dahlias are still in full bloom. The show will be open until 9 October.

The next IGA will be held in Berlin

in 1985 and it will be interesting to see what is planned and is already being led on there.

Herbert Raabe

(Der Tagesspiegel, 7 August 1983)

Was erregt sich in Deutschland?

Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Was erwartet sich die Welt?

Wie sieht die Welt?

Was erwartet die Welt?

Wie sieht die Welt?